

U. S. OFFICERS TAKING CHARGE

Foreign Military Men Being Replaced as Instructors at Training Camps.

MORE WORK ON THIS SIDE

Will Save Time in End—Americans Bring Home Good Ideas From Europe.

(By David Lawrence.)
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Washington, June 13.—One evidence of the fact that America is rapidly becoming a principal belligerent and less and less a pupil of Great Britain and France in military affairs is the constantly diminishing number of foreign officers stationed in the United States.

The general staff has worked out a plan whereby American officers who have been service in France will gradually take charge of the training of troops on this side of the water. Contingents of these officers already have begun to arrive. They will be replaced from time to time by others of later experience and so on.

Until now, both Great Britain and France have generously sent to the United States some of their best officers. But the changes in the fighting on the western front have been of such a character that even the British and French would replace their officers in the United States every few weeks.

In many cases, the officers had been wounded and incapacitated for active service by their own armies. While, however, they were valuable as in-

structors, their own knowledge of American ways and customs was limited, and they could not prove as helpful as American officers undoubtedly will be, especially the American officers who already have taken American troops from the early stages of training to the fighting front and observed the points in which improvement can be made in the preliminary work on this side of the Atlantic.

All Training "Over Here."
For the last few months the amount of training in the United States for trench warfare has been increased to such an extent that comparatively little instruction is necessary when American forces arrived in France.

Except for the few weeks needed to accustom the new men, they are virtually ready for active service when they disembark. This policy has already borne fruit for the recent emergency on the western front. American troops were sufficiently trained to become part of the allied reserves practically on their arrival.

When Secretary Baker refers, therefore, to the fact that 700,000 American troops are now in France, it may be said that fully 500,000 can be brought into action if the situation should become so critical as to demand a full use of all reserves. That is a substantial contribution to the western front and one that is far in excess of what the most optimistic foreign observers believed could be done.

Of course, it is the merciless cutting down of exports and imports by all the allies that has given America the tonnage for troop transportation, and as our reserves are augmented, a greater amount of tonnage will be needed, not merely to keep up the gradual flow of troops for replacement of those lost, but to supply the increasing numbers on the other side.

Our tonnage problem, indeed, has been only partially solved and the necessity will become more acute when America has taken over a considerable part of the line, when her casualties are big, and the demand for more men to replace those killed and wounded becomes imperative.

Save Time in End.
Thus the more training American troops can be given on this side of the Atlantic the more time will be saved in the long run. The use of American

officers in this work should prove very valuable, and the plan of the general staff undoubtedly looks to the shortening of the period of training by methods which have been discovered on the other side to be suited to the American character and temperament.

American association, on the other hand, with the French and British officers incidentally will tend to become more intimate on the western front because of the way in which our forces have been brigaded with those of the allies. Both the British and French, privately as well as publicly, say the American officers and men are apt pupils and nothing which has happened on the western front has given more encouragement to the military experts, who value morale as highly as anything else, than the manner in which the American troops have fraternized with the allied troops.

At the bottom of this, of course, is the deep-rooted admiration of the American for the plucky Englishman and the brave Frenchman who have together borne democracy's load for three years. Every day there is substantial proof of the efficiency of the unified command and unified organization of American, British and French forces in the field, as they strive for the common goal.

"Girl in Every Port."
(International News Service.)
Boston, Mass.—Writing to members of a fraternal lodge of Rebekahs in Milford, Lieut. Elbert M. Crockett, now on war duty in France, says: "Censoring the letters of the boys to their sweethearts back home is one of the jobs I'm up against most every night. Some of them have but one sweetheart, and some of them have two, three and four."

HERE'S NEW ONE IN ALIBIS
(International News Service.)
Atlanta.—"Judge, I thought you meant not to steal any more in Atlanta," said Ross Gilley, a negro, brought back to court for stealing an automobile near Chattanooga, after being at liberty on probation following a similar previous theft here. But Judge Hill refused the alibi and Gilley is "making small ones out of large ones" now.

DARING PRISON ESCAPE OF PETE SHIPP AND PALS

Commandeered Engine, Ice Wagon and Auto in Making Their Get-Away.

The Nashville papers describe the escape of Pete Shipp and two other convicts from the state prison as one of the most daring ever pulled off by three of the most desperate prisoners of the institution. This story is of special interest in Chattanooga, the home of Pete Shipp, leader of the escape party.

The Tennessee says: The three prisoners, Pete Shipp, Bush Campbell and Henry Roberts, had made all plans for their escape with painstaking care, having secured possession of two revolvers almost a year ago and more recently a blue serge suit, which they stole from one of the prison foremen. Timing their delivery at the hour the shifting engine was daily due in the penitentiary yard on a track only six feet from the hoistery mill in which they were working, Shipp, wearing the serge suit beneath his prison gray, sprang into the cab of the engine, closely followed by his companions, and crouching in the bottom, ordered the start of the engine. Vincent Rich, and his freeman, U. M. Smith, to "drive like hell, or die."

As the engine began to move forward the two guards at the gate sprang forward with their shotguns raised, but the convicts knelt behind the trainmen and the guards dared not fire for fear of killing them both.

Once clear of the yard, Shipp discarded his prison suit, while Campbell, armed with a knife, inflicted an ugly slash on Smith's shoulder in an attempt to take from him his coat and overalls.

Almost within sight of the prison walls the convicts deserted the engine and commandeered a passing ice wagon, in which they drove three or four blocks. At California avenue, just this side of the penitentiary, in which they

drove, they met J. W. Step, a former steward at the penitentiary, and who was known to them, driving a small roadster. Threatening him with their revolvers, they took possession of the machine, one sitting in the seat beside him with a gun jammed against his right side, another mounting the back and holding his gun against Step's head, and the third on the fender.

In this manner they rode to a point near the concrete overhead bridge on the Harding road near the St. Mary's Orphanage, where the car struck a ditch and became stalled. At this point they deserted the machine after robbing its owner of \$50, which he had in his pocket, entirely overlooking a collection book containing \$85 in cash. They also demanded Step's coat, but after considerable persuasion were induced to leave it in its owner's possession.

Here they left the road and struck out across country through the woods back of the orphanage, to the rear of Belle Meade, and through the sparsely settled section leading to the Hillsboro pike, where at a point about five miles from the city they shot and slightly wounded an unknown man and took possession of his horse and buggy.

In this they proceeded but a short distance, being seen on foot at Parson's store, eight miles out, as they were making their way across a wheat field in the direction of the Granny White pike.

The alarm was instantly given and within thirty minutes the posse of some thirty men, eight of them on the immediate trail, were scouring the vicinity.

At the first alarm from the penitentiary, Acting Chief of Police Smith, Sergeant Patton and Officers Bashaw and Lowry hurried to the vicinity of Belle Meade and Vaughn's Gap, returning to the city about 3 o'clock. After the discovery of the men at Parson's store, Acting Chief Smith and Officers Bashaw and Eubank and Detective Hub Boyd again went to the assistance of the posse and at a late hour had not returned.

Warden E. L. Pardue stated to a Tennesseean and American reporter that no effort will be spared to retake the convicts at the earliest possible moment, as he considers them three of the most dangerous characters at the penitentiary. "That they will die before allowing themselves to be captured is the general opinion of the officers directing the pursuit."

Shipp, who is half Indian and was sent up from Hamilton county on first-degree, is described as being 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighs 140 pounds. He has brown eyes, black hair, dark complexion and bears five scars on the back of his head, two on the top, one on the nose, two on the right knee and one on the left, one on the outer right side and a long scar on his left foot.

BRITAIN OBJECTED TO GERMAN TRADE METHOD

Not Mere Rivalry, Says Balfour—Anglo-Japanese Alliance to Mean Much.

(Associated Press.)
London, Wednesday, June 12.—(Via Ottawa.)—Speaking at a luncheon in the house of commons today before the Japanese ambassador and delegates attending the international parliamentary and commercial congress, A. J. Balfour, secretary of foreign affairs, declared that Great Britain and Japan in the war had no difference in opinion, no divergence of aims and no ulterior designs which either was not willing to confess to the other.

This was the basis of true national confidence. The Anglo-Japanese alliance, which had done so much for peace and the advancement of the world, said the secretary, would bear fruit in the future for the higher interests which would be in the east. He was sure that if the exigencies of the conflict required a call upon the allies to make fresh efforts Japan would, as she always had done, live up to her full obligations.

German methods of trade were part of her policy of world domination, said Mr. Balfour, and this made them more dangerous than were trade rivalry, to which Britain had never objected. Germany was trying to use her manufacturing power virtually to enslave the rest of the world. That was the problem which must be met and solved.

COMMISSIONS FOR TENNESSEE BOYS

(Special to The News.)
Washington, June 12.—The following Tennesseeans have been commissioned in the officers' reserve corps according to announcement today by the adjutant-general of the army: Chester D. Richmond, captain, ordnance, 616 McCaskey avenue, Chattanooga; Robert Logan Jones, captain, medical reserve, city hall, Nashville; John Bell Shoun, captain, medical corps, Hampton; Bayard Sullivan, first lieutenant, medical corps, 401 East Eighth street, Chattanooga; Milton Tharp, first lieutenant, medical reserve corps, 209 Seventh avenue, North Nashville.

NOT BEING SUPERSTITIOUS WEDDING IS STRICTLY "13"

(International News Service.)
Kansas City, Mo.—It was thirteen months ago that William A. Gibson met pretty Anna B. Brown, of this city. "This is our lucky day," he declared, as he looked at the date—the 13th. She agreed. "Let's get married on the 13th," he said a few months later. She also agreed to this. So on the 13th of the month they secured a marriage license. Then a happy thought struck them. "Let's make it 13 all around," she said. They were married on the 13th floor of the Commerce building, in room 913, by Justice E. A. Seltzer.

DERU, WHO GAVE QUEEN VIOLIN LESSONS, IS HERE

(International News Service.)
Denver, Colo.—Edouard Deru, who taught Queen Elizabeth of Belgium to play a violin, is on a tour of the United States in behalf of Belgian war sufferers. He says the Belgian queen was the most democratic pupil he ever taught. Deru was in Brussels when that city was captured by the Germans. He was made a prisoner and then escaped to Holland. The music masters says Queen Elizabeth now spends virtually her entire time among the troops.

Keep Pigs in the Parlor.
(International News Service.)
Tarentum, Pa.—A certain family here keeps pigs in the parlor, according to Councilman John Reinehr. "They are cute little things," he said at a recent meeting of the borough council, "and go in and out of the house at will." The police are investigating.

PESKY BED BUGS

Doctors declare that bedbugs and other vermin are the most to be feared means of spreading such diseases as consumption, spinal meningitis and other infectious troubles. There is no disgrace in getting bedbugs in your home, because that can't be avoided, but it is a disgrace to permit them to remain and thrive when it is so easy to get rid of them with the new chemical compound, P. D. Q., which actually puts an end to these pesky devils.

A MILLION BEDBUGS
A two-ounce package of this golden chemical will make a quart of a mixture that is so deadly to bedbugs that it would kill a million of them if you could get that many together. If they were as big as your hand it would sweep them just as well, and not only the live ones, but the future generations as well, because once it hits the eggs they are gone.

CUT THIS OUT
Your druggist has P. D. Q. (Pesky Devils' Quietus) and will be glad to furnish it for 25 cents. One package makes a quart of the mixture and is equal to a barrel of old-fashioned bug-killed. Some druggists may try to sell you something else. Don't accept a substitute. If your druggist hasn't P. D. Q., send us his name and 25 cents and we will send you a package postage prepaid to your address.

WILL NOT DAMAGE GOODS
P. D. Q. will not injure delicate fabrics, clothing, carpets, furniture, bedding, wall paper or woodwork. In fact, it is often used as a deodorizer and disinfectant.

KILLS FLEAS ON DOGS
If you have a pet dog who is infested with fleas take a little P. D. Q. mixture in your hand and rub it into the fur. Then watch the fleas loop the loop. They will be deader than King Solomon before they hit the floor.

CHICKEN LICE DESTROYER
Have your chickens got lice? Don't hesitate. Get a 25-cent package of P. D. Q., make a gallon of lice-destroyer from it as directed and then get busy in the henhouse. It's so easy you'll laugh and so will the chickens. By the way, do you ever see a chicken laugh? Try this and watch 'em.

AND COCKROACHES
The ants and cockroaches stand just as good a chance of surviving a treatment of P. D. Q. as a snowball in a justly famed Heat Resort. It swats them and their eggs with a wallop that puts their whole generation out of business. Use it on furs in storage to kill and keep out moths.

A BEDBUG SPOUT
Every package of P. D. Q. contains a patent spout that fits any ordinary bottle. It will enable you to reach the hard-to-get-at places and save lots of juice. When buying look for the Devil Heads on every package of P. D. Q. You'll be sure to get the genuine.

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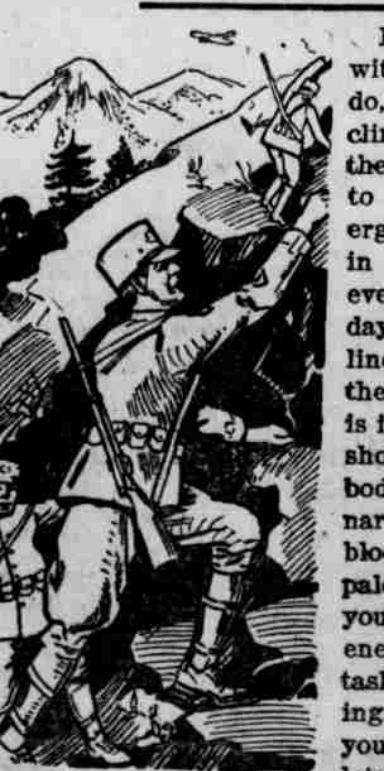
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IT TAKES COURAGE TO BE A SOLDIER.



It takes iron nerves, men with red blood and the brawn to do, the nerve to "buck-up", to climb mountains, and "go over-the-top," or with stamina enough to meet the night attack. Energy is the most valuable thing in the world. You need energy every day, every minute of the day. It is the same behind the lines, in the work shop and on the farm. What is most needed is iron in the blood. Every man should have as much iron in his body as is contained in an ordinary "tenpenny" nail. If your blood is thin, watery, your face pale and anemic, or pimply, you feel depressed, blue, without energy to complete your daily tasks. It's time to heed the warning. Put fresh, clean blood in your veins, take "Ironite" tablets, a new combination of soluble iron and herbal extracts discovered by Dr. Pierce and his Physicians of the Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y. It gives one snap, pep, vim and vigor to have this iron in the blood. "Ironite" is a blood maker, a strength builder and a nerve tonic. You can obtain "Ironite" at most drug stores for 60c the vial, or you can obtain a test package by sending 10c to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo.

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Churned with Pasteurized Milk

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Like butter, Troco is energy food of the highest value, equally digestible and easily assimilated. And being the de luxe product for table use it naturally takes first place for cooking.

And remember—Troco contains no animal oils of any kind whatsoever, nor any preservatives.

Troco is made only from rich vegetable fats and pasteurized milk by a company which makes no animal oil products. Old laws, made before Troco was invented, require the name "oleomargarine" on the label.

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